

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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[NO. 320.]

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within two months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, Sun (Sun)	MOON'S PHASES.
1836. (clockwise)	
Friday, 6 50 5 1	For November, 1836.
Saturday, 6 59 5 1	
Sunday, 7 0 5 1	D. H. M.
Monday, 7 14 59	Last 1 3 16 a.m.
Tuesday, 7 24 58	New 8 8 12 even.
Wednesday, 7 34 57	First 15 1 9 a.m.
Thursday, 7 44 56	Full 23 12 13 morn.

## The Markets.

### FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 10.

Wheat, 50 a 60 Iron,	5 1/2 a 6
do. Apple, 40 a 42 Molasses,	45 a 56
do. 16 a 17 Nails, cut,	7 1/2 a 8
do. 25 a 26 Sugar, brown, 100 a 124	
do. Rope, 10 a 12 Lard,	18 a 20
do. 12 1/2 a 14 Lamp,	15 a 16
do. 16 a 17 Salt,	60 a 90
do. Bagging, 20 a 25 Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
do. 60 a 65 Tallow,	9 a 10
do. 81 a 82 Wheat,	130 a 140
do. 84 a 85 Whiskey,	37 1/2 a 40
do. 45 a 46 Wood,	20 a 25

### CHERAW—NOVEMBER 8.

Iron,	41 a 46	Iron,	5 a 6 1/2
do. 18 a 20 Molasses,	45 a 55		
do. 61 a 62 Oats,	40 a 45		
do. Rope, 12 1/2 a 14 Rice,	4 a 5		
do. 12 1/2 a 16 Sugar,	12 1/2 a 15		
do. 17 a 17 1/2 Salt, in sacks,	24 a 3		
do. 65 a 70 do bush,	87		
do. from wags, 10 a 12 Tallow,	10 a 12 1/2		
do. 40 a 45 Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15		

Corros.—Number of hales bought last week 35, at prices from 17 to 17 1/2. Principal sales at 17 1/2. A clothe article would bring 17 1/2.  
Flour.—Good North Carolina Flour from wags would readily bring ten dollars.

### COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 5.

Wheat,	12 1/2 a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 50 1/2
do. round,	30 a 35	do. Orleans, 90 a 120	
do. Rope, 12 1/2 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3 1/2	
do. Bagging, hemp, 22 a 28	do in bulk,	75	
do. tow, 00 a 00	Sugar, leaf,	18 a 25	
do. 17 1/2 a 18	do brown,	12 a 14	
do. 15 a 17	do Orleans, 13 a 15		
do. 75 a 80	do St. Croix, 13 a 15		
do. country, 00 a 00	do Havana, 16 a 18		
do. Scales, 6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12	
do. English, 5 a 5 1/2	Whiskey,	45 a 50	

### CHARLOTTE—NOVEMBER 5.

Apple Brandy, 38 a 45	Molasses, No. 1,	10 1/2 a 0
do. 10 a 12	do No. 2,	9 a 0
do. Hams, 17 a 19	do No. 3,	7 a 0
do. Butter, 12 1/2 a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
do. Bagging, 20 a 24	Oats,	40 a 45
do. Rope, 11 a 13	Rice, prime,	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
do. Sugar, 18 a 19	do inferior,	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
do. upland, 13 1/2 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	11 a 12
do. prime, 14 a 14 1/2	do in bulk,	32
do. inferior, 11 a 13 1/2	do T. Island,	50
do. Corn, 50 a 60	Sugar, Havana,	13 a 14
do. Cognac Brandy, 11 a 12	do leaf,	16 a 20
do. 9 a 11	do brown,	10 a 10 1/2
do. Holland Gin, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2	do St. Croix,	8 1/2 a 12
do. Rum, 5 a 5 1/2	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do. Sweden, 5 a 5 1/2	do N. Orleans,	8 a 10
do. 22 a 23	Tallow,	1 a 1 1/2
do. Molasses, Cuba, 40 a 44	Tallow, Carolina,	8 a 10
do. Orleans, 50 a 52	Whiskey,	36 a 37

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith, Williams & Boyd, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm will be collected, and all responsibilities incurred by it will be paid by Messrs. Williams & Boyd, who will continue the business at the old stand and in the usual way.

F. L. SMITH,  
H. B. WILLIAMS,  
J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 1, 1836.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their old friends and customers that they will carry on the Mercantile business under the firm of Williams & Boyd—who take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to all who have heretofore patronized them—and now inform them that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods—of the latest importations, consisting of

## DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Boots, made by J. Tallman, Ladies Shoes, first quality made by Israel Robinson, all or any of which articles will be sold as low as any of our Mercantile Brethren (provided they do not sell at cost just to be selling.) Country produce of every kind taken 500 or 1000 yards of Linsey wanted.

First rate COFFEE, Best Ruffs, Segars, Salt, Bagging, Bale Yarn, So. C. Factory.

H. B. WILLIAMS,  
J. D. BOYD.

November 1, 1836.

P. S. A liberal discount for Cash in all cases.

## Double Dahlias.

A FEW roots of these beautiful flowers may be had by early application at the Store of WILLIAMS & BOYD.

## Tryone Power's Impressions of America.

From this amusing work of a clever author, we have extracted the following remarks on the subject of our Internal Improvements. The writer commences with his opinion of an article in an English Review, quizzing the Yankees for attempting a rail road.

"I never in my life perused any article more philosophical in spirit or more conclusive in argument; the scheme was clearly shown not only to be absurd but impracticable, the projectors proved either to be presumptuous imitators, or men profligately speculating upon the ignorant credulity of their fellow-citizens.

"I closed the Review, in short, admiring the clear judgment and practical far-sightedness of the writer; pitying the Yankees, for whom I cherished a sneaking kindness, and inwardly hoping that this very clever exposition of the folly of their seeking to counteract the manifest designs of Providence, which had so clearly demonstrated their paths, might produce as full conviction on their minds as it had on mine.

"Well, I forgot the article and its subject, and was only reminded of it by finding myself one fine day whisking along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, over a well constructed railway, one of a cargo of four hundred souls. The impossibility had, in fact, been achieved; and, in addition to the natural roads offered by Sea, Lake, and River, I now found railways twining and locomotives hissing like serpents over the whole continent from Maine to Mississippi. Binding the cold North to the ever-flowing streams of Georgia and Alabama, literally with bands of iron, and forming indeed, the natural roads of a country, whose soil and climate would set at naught all the ingenuity of M'Adam, backed by the wealth of Ceresus and the flint of Derbyshire to boot.

"Now, had such a result been prognosticated only a few years back, the man whose foresight had led to such a large view of the subject would have been mouthed at as a madman, all over the American continent, and written down knave or ass, or both, in every practical Journal of Europe.

"Such great changes constantly agitated, are reduced to practice with promptitude of which even England, with her wealth, industry, and enterprise, has little notion, make discrepancies between the facts and opinions of rapidly succeeding travellers, for which neither the veracity nor the judgment of the parties can fairly be impugned.

"Action here leaves speculation lagging far behind: the improvement once conceived is in operation by such time as the opposing theorist has satisfactorily demonstrated its impracticability; and the dream of to-day is the reality of to-morrow.

"I feel, in fact, a difficulty in describing without seeming hyperbole, the impressions I daily received, and beheld confirmed by facts, of the extraordinary spirit of movement that appears to impel men and things in this country; this great hive wherein there be no drones; this field, in which every man finds place for his plough, and where each hand seems actually employed either to 'hoist or drive.'

"For ever wandering about as I was, and visiting, as I frequently did, the same places at intervals again and again, I had occasion to be much struck with a state of things of which I was thus afforded constant evidence; take for instance:

"My first journey in Sept. 1833, between New York and Philadelphia, was by steam boat and railway, having cars drawn by horses over thirty-five miles, which thus occupied five and a half hours. In October of the same year, I did the same distance by locomotive in two hours. When first I visited Boston, the journey was performed in twenty-four hours, by steamer to Providence, thence to Boston by stage; the same distance now occupies fifteen hours, a railway having last spring been put in operation between Providence and Boston.

"Again in 1831, the traveller had but one rough route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. You can now go a third of the distance by rail road, and, getting into a canal boat, are dragged over the Allegheny mountains, through a series of locks not to be surpassed for strength or ingenuity of contrivance.

In 1833, the journey from Augusta, Georgia, to New York, was an affair of eleven or twelve days; it is now performed in three. Steam and rail road, are in fact, annihilating time and space in this country. In proof of it, I can safely assert that if a traveller visiting the South-West say from Savannah to New-Orleans, will be at the trouble of recollecting this book in the year 1837, he will find the account of the difficulties of my journey extremely amusing; since, in all human probability he will perform that in five days, which took me, with hard labor, perseverance, discomfort, not to say some peril of life or limb, just eighteen.

"It is these revolutions, and such as these, that form the true wonders of this country; that stimulate curiosity, excite interest, and well repay the labor of any

voyager imbued with a grain of intelligence or observation, to say nothing of philosophy."

## RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

We learn from a correct source, that this work is progressing handsomely. The enterprising engineer now engaged upon it has forty miles located, which will be let in Petersburg on this day, and in 20 days there will be ten miles more located, which will also be let immediately. For more than forty miles, this road is located along a high ridge of country, without a single bridge in that distance, and with very little masonry of any description, except a few dry drains. The road will consequently be constructed at a very small expense, and, as it will not be liable to be washed away by freshes on such a locality, the subsequent repairs will be proportionably light. The timber will also last much longer in this high, dry situation. The grades are generally very easy, and a large proportion of the road is perfectly level. The straight lines are long and are united by curves of large radii, none being less than 2000 feet, or 3 deg. curve but generally they are 1 and 2 deg. curves. Such are the advantages to be obtained by locating a railroad along a ridge.

The road, we further learn, passes through a section of country much resorted to, on account of its salubrity, by the people from the lower parts of North Carolina. It has, however, been remarkably healthy even on the Roanoke this year. The men working on the Bridge across that River, though frequently in the water, have continued in fine health.

Mr. Heron, an engineer of much merit, well known and esteemed by many of the citizens of Richmond, is engaged upon this work; and no doubt will acquit himself honorably and usefully.

It will not now be long before we have the capitals of Virginia and North Carolina united by one continuous Rail Road.—*Richmond Comp.*

Texas.—This young country cannot precisely be said to have

"Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled." Nevertheless she seems to be rapidly taking suitable steps to vindicate her claim to a place among nations. Her Congress assembled on the 3rd of October. Richard Ellis was chosen President of the Senate pro tem. and Ira Ingram, Speaker of the House. On the 4th and 5th, the Committees were appointed, and other preliminary business transacted, and the Message of President Burnett received.

According to the official returns of the late elections, the votes were as follows.

For President, Houston, 3,355—Austin, 381—Smith, 144—Green, 42—Rusk, 1—Archer, 4.

For Vice President, Lamar 2,738—Rusk 1,159—Zarala 23—Smith 2.

For maintaining the present Constitution as it is, 3,199; for giving Conventional powers to Congress to alter it, 222.

97—The vote in favor of annexing Texas to the United States, was 3,279; for a separate republic, 91.—*Columbia Tel.*

## Accident, and loss of—a Fish Hook.

One evening last week, a gentleman was sauntering towards the outer end of the wharf, enjoying the sea breeze and a healthful digestion of his dinner and his wine, thinking, perhaps about the Presidential election, or perhaps about the purchase of a new pair of gloves, when an angler, hard by, whisked his line out of the water, and whisked the hook right into the mouth of the gentleman above described. The fisherman did not look round to see what he had caught, but pulled lustily on his line. The more he pulled, the more the hook would not come out; and our friend deliberately took out his knife, cut off the line, and, with a large trout hook in his mouth, walked into town for surgical aid.—*Pensacola Gaz.*

A Lady clothed in American Silk.—At the Agricultural Exhibition of Merrimack county, Mass. Mrs. Kimball of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, was present robed in rich and durable silk of her own manufacture. She raised the silk worms, reeled, twisted, dyed and wove the silk, and for ought that is known to the contrary, made the garment with her own hands.

Churches in New York.—The N. York Saturday Morning News, contains a list of Churches in that city, amounting to 113 in all. The different denominations have Churches as follows:

Presbyterians,	36	Lutherans,	2
Episcopalians,	28	Universalists,	3
Methodists,	20	Unitarians,	2
Baptists,	20	Independents,	2
Reformed Dutch,	13	Jews,	3
Roman Catholics,	6	Moravians,	1
Friends,	4	Miscellaneous,	5

London has beaten the Yankees in the India Rubber business. They have discovered that it makes first rate candles. A Dr. Birbeck has manufactured a quantity, which are said to burn admirably.—*N. Y. Express.*

## Important Treasury Correspondence.

Having understood that a correspondence had recently taken place with the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the present state of the Money Market, and more especially in New York city, as growing out of the late deposit act and other causes, we applied for copies of it. They have been politely furnished, and will tend, we believe, to remove much misapprehension in respect to this subject, and to correct many prevalent errors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.  
SIR: In the present state of the Money Market in England, we cannot look with confidence to a continuance of the import of specie from Europe. It might therefore be deemed beneficial by the Department, at this time, to procure a million of dollars or more in specie from Havana, or Jamaica. Should instructions be given to that effect, to the Superintendent of the Mint, the Bank of America will cheerfully act as agent (without any charge on their part) to carry the same into effect. Cuba or Jamaica presenting at this moment the best prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servants,  
GEO. GRISWOLD,  
BENJ'N. L. SWAN.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.  
SIR: The unparalleled speculations in lands throughout the United States, the over trading of the commercial community, and the transfer of the surplus funds under the recent act of Congress—preparatory to a distribution among the several States—have turned the balance of trade against the city of New York, and caused a very severe pressure upon the Money Market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with your official duties, we beg to suggest for your consideration, the postponement of the warrants already drawn on banks in the city of New York, and running to maturity, in favor of banks in the State of New York, thirty days from the time they respectively fall due; and all those payable to banks out of the State, three and six months; and, in the mean time, to direct the banks on whom those warrants are drawn, to place the amount of those funds in the respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we have not come here as delegates or agents for any institutions or others, but in our individual capacity, knowing the above facts, and to represent them to the Secretary of the Treasury, being full persuaded it feels a deep interest in the welfare of the country. We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,  
GEO. GRISWOLD,  
BENJ'N. L. SWAN.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1836.  
GENTLEMEN: Your communications of the 22d inst. have both been received, and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the mint, and the readiness of the bank of America to aid the Government without charge in procuring a supply of suitable metal for coining, I am happy to acknowledge the liberality of the offer, and to state, that the director of the mint, as long ago as last August and September, had full authority conferred on him for this purpose. At the same time he was requested to make seasonable preparations to obtain the amount of metal probably needed to keep the mint in full active operation, and was assured that any reasonable sums of money would be transferred to him, for that purpose. I trust that on your seeing him, or opening a correspondence with him, he will give any further information desirable on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your letters, connected with the present state of the money market, you do not err in "believing it will give me pleasure to remove the existing evils, as far as is compatible with my official duties."

But as the causes which you justly assign for those evils are so deeply seated and wide spread, and are so disconnected with the operations of this Department, it is hardly practicable that any durable or efficient relief can be obtained, except by a removal or a modification of the causes themselves. This removal or modification of the chief and primary causes, must depend on the returning prudence, moderation, and good sense of the community, generally, in limiting trade within reasonable boundaries, abandoning numerous wild speculations in lands and stocks, and in managing their banking concerns with a stricter regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this Department has any immediate control, being the execution of the late deposit act, you will readily perceive that its several provisions having emanated from Congress, and not the Treasury, can legally be changed or modified by Congress alone. In the mean time, those provisions it is my duty, and will be my care, faithfully to enforce, while they remain a part of the law of the land. But every indulgence which can be granted, consistent with these provisions, will cheerfully be given to the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and through them to the commercial community, as well as to all persons unfavorably affected by the operation of a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there is a discrimination to be noticed between two species of distribution of the public money required by the act.

The first distribution is between different banks, so that no one shall be allowed to hold permanently more public money than three-fourths the amount of its capital. This is not in any degree postponed by the act to the next year, or any specified time; but is to take effect as soon as practicable, or according to the fair construction of the intention of Congress, soon as it can reasonably be effected, considering all the various circumstances connected with so large and delicate an operation. In your city alone, its operation will require the transfers of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposit banks to new ones, either in the State or out of it.

The selection and organization of new banks to receive so large a sum, and the collection and removal of so great an amount gradually and safely, have, with the like operation in other sections of the country, severely taxed my attention and labors for some months, and are still doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the deposits, a second one is rendered necessary by the deposit act, among the different States in rateable propor-

tions. Under this last operation, the proportions are not required to be actually paid over to the States till next January, and quarterly thereafter during the year.

But the preparation before hand to ensure their punctual and prompt payment there has been careful and constant, and complied, whenever convenient with the first and earlier distribution required among the banks, so as to prevent the great inconveniences and pressure in the money market attendant on double transfers, first from bank to bank near, and next from State to State at a distance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had largely accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be seasonably obtained in other States, where only a little public money already existed, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by a single operation have reduced the excess in certain States, and placed it in the States where it would be needed next year, and where they before had not an equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a view to arrange, upon an equal and proportionate basis, the deposits among both the banks and the States, as required by the law, due notice of the times and place of large payments, has been given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and, at the same time, seasonable manner, considering a sudden and immediate transfer of the whole, not only impossible, but ruinous to the community as well as the banks, and not intended by the act. When it has been ascertained that the operation going on was too rapid for the resources of the banks or the neighborhood, without great distress, I have extended the period of time for the transfers, and especially those to distant States, (which are less urgent than the others under the law,) provided it could be done without defeating the spirit as well as the words of the law, and without hazarding its faithful and prompt execution.

Adhering to these principles, I do not hesitate, on your representation, to extend the time of payment for most of the transfers not yet due from the several banks in New York city, though the transfers in your own neighborhood, and particularly those for the reduction of the deposits to their legal amount among these banks, cannot, with propriety, be much longer delayed. Some of the outstanding transfers have now 30, 60, and 90 days, or nearly that, to run before payable; and several of them, amounting in all to about one and a quarter millions of dollars, are not payable at a distance, but in your own city.

All those payable out of the city and State, over the amount of transfers payable from other States before the 1st of January, are less than one and a half million of dollars.

Those transfers from your city, which fall due at home or within the State of New York before the 1st of January, will, therefore, as you desire, be postponed 30 days each, but cannot, with propriety, be further extended. Those which fall due out of the State, before the 1st of January, will at once all be postponed to the 1st of January, as the chief, though not sole object of them, is to have the money there seasonably for division among the States.

It is hoped that these indulgences will be employed, by the banks, to enable them to complete easily the transfers already ordered, and to execute efficiently the remaining transfers which will be necessary under the act to be directed hereafter, and of which, as heretofore, unless public exigencies should forbid, whenever large in amount, a due and liberal notice beforehand of the times and places of payment, will be carefully given.

Concerning your last request of me to direct the banks making the transfers to put the amounts at the proper places, in the meantime, before they become payable, it may be necessary to explain, that the transfer order is now, in both form and substance, to that effect. When it is made payable at a distance, the funds must be remitted there by the time it falls due; but if at home, they must be got ready at home.

If, as is apprehended from your remarks, it is supposed by some that a transfer draft can, any more than a treasury warrant, be made payable on its face in any thing except specie, provided the holder chooses to demand specie, the error should be corrected, as the idea is illegal and preposterous. But the Department has, in no case, ever given any order to demand any portion of either of them in specie.

The holder of the warrant often accepts bank notes or checks, and so does the holder of the transfer draft, and in the latter case the bills of the bank, in whose favor it runs, or balances against such bank would, of course, be always available as specie to meet the transfer when due. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of Treasury.

To GEORGE GRISWOLD and BENJAMIN L. SWAN,  
Esq. New York.

It may be proper to add, by way of further explanation as to the facts, that if all the above ordered transfers to other States from New York were completed, and no new transfers, receipts, or expenditures should take place, there would still remain in that State, and most of the amount in its commercial capital, about ten millions of dollars of public money, or quite five millions more than the whole probable proportion of that State, under the provisions of the deposit act.

The three original deposit banks in that city, had, by the last returns, nearly a million of dollars each more public money than three-fourths of the amount of their respective chartered capitals. But the excess has, since the deposit law took effect, being four months ago, been seasonably placed under transfer to other banks, some of which are within, and others out of the State of New York, and payable at future periods; giving what was regarded reasonable time for the operation.

The whole human race, if collected together in one spot, would not occupy a space equal to that in which London stands. For supposing the population of the globe to be equal to 1,000,000,000 souls, and the average space occupied by each individual to be one square foot, the whole of the human family collected together in one column would cover a square of, 31,626 feet, or of about six miles. They would all easily be contained within the circumference of London.

Large Pumpkin.—A Pumpkin was grown on the farm of Capt. John Dovenberger, near Bakersville, the present season, which weighs 147 lbs. and measures 6 feet 1 inch in circumference.—*Hogers. Torch-Light.*